

THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON,

—AUTHOR OF—

"RUDDER GRABBER," "AMOS KILBRIGHT—HIS ADVENTUROUS EXPERIENCES," "THE BEE-MAN OF ORR," "THE CHRISTMAS WRECK," "THE LADY OF THE TIGER," "THE LATE MRS. NELL," "THE HUNDRETH MAN," "THE CASTING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESUINE," "THE DUSANTES," ETC., ETC.

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It was almost at the same time that the commanders of the two ships separately came to the conclusion that the proper way to protect the fleet behind the breakwater was for his vessel to boldly steam out to sea and attack the British cruiser. If this vessel carried a long range gun, what was to hinder her from so boldly running in closer and sending a few shells into the midst of the defenseless merchantmen? In fact, to go out and fight her was the only way to protect the lives and property in the harbor.

It was true that one of those beastly repellors was sneaking about off the case, accompanied, probably, by an under water tongs boat. But as neither of these had done anything or seemed likely to do anything, the British cruiser should be attacked without loss of time.

When the commander of the Lenox came to this decision, his ship was well abreast of Cape Henlopen, and he therefore proceeded directly out to sea. There was a little fear in his mind that the English cruiser, which was now bearing to the southeast, might sail off and get away from him. The Stockbridge was detained by the arrival of a dispatch boat from the shore with a message from the naval department. But as this message related only to the measurements of a new ship, her commander intended as soon as an answer could be sent off, to sail out and give battle to the British vessel.

Every soul on board the Lenox was now filled with fiery ardor. The ship was already in good fighting trim, but every possible preparation was made for a contest which should show their country and the world what American sailors were made of.

The Lenox had not proceeded more than a mile out to sea when she perceived Repeller No. 6 coming toward her from seaward, and in a direction which indicated that it intended to run across her course. The Lenox, however, went straight on, and in a short time the two vessels were quite near each other. Upon the deck of the repeller now appeared the director in charge, who, with a speaking trumpet, hailed the Lenox and requested her to lay to, as he had something to communicate. The commander of the Lenox, through his trumpet, answered that he wanted no communications, and advised the other vessel to keep out of his way.

The Lenox now put on a greater head of steam, and as she was in any case a much faster vessel than the repeller, she rapidly increased the distance between herself and the syndicate's vessel, so that in a few moments halting was impossible. Quick signals now shot up in jets of black smoke from the repeller, and in a very short time afterward the speed of the Lenox slackened so much that the repeller was able to come up with her.

When the two vessels were abreast of each other, and at a safe hailing distance apart, another signal went up from the repeller, and then both vessels almost ceased to move through the water, although the engines of the Lenox were working at high speed, with her propeller blades stirring up a whirlpool at her stern.

For a minute or two the officers of the Lenox could not comprehend what had happened. It was first supposed that by mistake the engines had been slackened, but almost at the same moment that it was found that this was not the case, the discovery was made that the crab accompanying the repeller had laid hold of the stern post of the Lenox, and with all the strength of her powerful engines was holding her back.

Now burst forth in the Lenox a storm of frenzied rage, such as was never seen perhaps upon any vessel since vessels were first built. From the commander to the stokers every heart was filled with fury at the insult which was put upon them. The commander roared through his trumpet that if that infernal sea beetle were not immediately tossed from his ship he would first sink her and then the repeller.

To those remarks the director of the syndicate's vessels paid no attention, but proceeded to state as briefly and forcibly as possible that the Lenox had been detained in order that he might have an opportunity of speaking with her commander, and of informing him that his action in coming out of the harbor for the purpose of attacking a British vessel, was in direct violation of the contract between the United States and the syndicate having charge of the war, and that such action could not be allowed.

The commander of the Lenox paid no more attention to these words than the syndicate's director had given to those he had spoken, but immediately commenced a violent attack upon the crab. It was impossible to bring any of the large guns to bear upon her, for she was almost under the stern of the Lenox, but every means of offense which infuriated ingenuity could suggest was used against it. Machine guns were trained to fire almost perpendicularly, and shot after shot was poured upon that portion of its glistening back which appeared above the water.

But as these projectiles seemed to have no effect upon the solid back of Crab K, two great anvils were hoisted at the end of the spanker boom and dropped, one after the other, upon it. The shocks were tremendous, but the internal construction of the crabs provided, by means of upright beams, against injury from attacks of this kind, and the great masses of iron slid off into the sea without doing any damage.

It was impossible to make any impression upon the mailed monster at its stern, the commander of the Lenox hailed the director of the repeller, and swore to him through his trumpet that if he did not immediately order the Lenox to be set free, her heaviest guns should be brought to bear upon his floating counting house, and that it should be sunk if it took all day to do it.

It would have been a grim satisfaction to the commander of the Lenox to sink Repeller No. 6, for he knew the vessel when she had belonged to the United States navy. Before she had been bought by the syndicate, and fitted out with spring armor, he had made two long cruises in her, and he bitterly hated her from her keel up.

The director of the repeller agreed to release the Lenox the instant her commander would consent to return to port. No answer was made to this proposition, but a dynamite gun on the Lenox was brought to bear upon the syndicate's vessel. Desiring to avoid any complications which might ensue from actions of this sort, the repeller steamed ahead, while the director signaled Crab H to move the stern of the Lenox to the windward, which, being quickly done, the gun of the latter bore upon the distant coast.

It was now very plain to the syndicate director that his vessels could have no effect upon the commander of the Lenox, and he therefore signaled Crab H to tow the United States vessel into port. When the commander of the Lenox saw that his vessel was beginning to move backward he gave instant orders to put on all steam. But this was found to be useless, for when the dynamite gun was about to be fired the engines had been ordered stopped, and the moment that the propeller blades ceased moving the nippers of the crab had been released from their hold upon the stern post, and the propeller blades of the Lenox were gently but firmly seized in a grasp which included the rudder. It was therefore impossible for the engines of the vessel to revolve the propeller, and, unresistingly, the Lenox was towed, stern foremost, to the breakwater.

The news of this incident created the wildest indignation in the United States navy, and throughout the country the condemnation of what was considered the insulting action of the syndicate was general. In foreign countries the affair was the subject of a good deal of comment, but it was also the occasion of much serious consideration, for it proved that one of the syndicate's submerged vessels could, without firing a gun, and without fear of injury to itself, capture a man-of-war and tow it whither it pleased.

The authorities at Washington took instant action on the affair, and as it was quite evident that the contract between the United States and the syndicate had been violated by the Lenox, the commander of that vessel was reprimanded by the secretary of the navy, and enjoined that there should be no repetitions of his offense. But as the commander of the Lenox knew that the secretary of the navy was as angry as he was at what had happened, he did not feel his reprimand to be in any way a disgrace.

It may be stated that the Stockbridge, which had steamed for the open sea as soon as the business which had detained her was completed, did not go outside the cape. When her officers perceived with their glasses that the Lenox was returning to port stern foremost they opined what had happened, and desiring that their ship should do all her sailing in the natural way, the Stockbridge was put about and steamed, bow foremost, to her anchorage behind the breakwater, the commander thanking his stars that for once the Lenox had got ahead of him.

The members of the syndicate were very anxious to remove the unfavorable impression regarding what was called in many quarters their attack upon a United States vessel, and a circular to the public was issued, in which they expressed their deep regret at being obliged to interfere with so many brave officers and men in a moment of patriotic enthusiasm, and explaining how absolutely necessary it was that the Lenox should be removed from a position where a conflict with English line of battle ships would be probable. There were many thinking persons who saw the weight of the syndicate's statements, but the effect of the circular upon the popular mind was not great.

The syndicate was now hard at work making preparations for the grand stroke which had been determined upon. In the whole country, there was scarcely a man whose ability could be made available in their service, who was not engaged in foundries, workshops and shipyards, the construction of their engines of war was being carried on by day and by night. No contracts were made for the delivery of work at certain times; everything was done under the direct supervision of the syndicate and its subordinates; and the work went on with a definiteness and rapidity hitherto unknown in naval construction.

In the midst of the syndicate's labors there arrived off the coast of Canada the first result of Great Britain's preparations for her war with the American syndicate, in the shape of the Adamant, the largest and finest ironclad which had ever crossed the Atlantic, and which had been sent to raise the blockade of the Canadian port by the syndicate's vessels.

This great ship had been especially

built out to engage in combat with repellors and crabs. As far as was possible the peculiar construction of the syndicate's vessels had been carefully studied, and English specialists in the line of naval construction and ordinance had given most earnest consideration to methods of attack and defense most likely to succeed with these novel ships of war. The Adamant was the only vessel which it had been possible to send out in so short a time, and her cruise was somewhat of an experiment. If she should be successful in raising the blockade of the Canadian port, the British admiralty would have but little difficulty in dealing with the American syndicate.

The most important object was to provide a defense against the screw extracting and rudder breaking crabs; and to this end the Adamant had been fitted with what was termed a "stern jacket." This was a great cage of heavy steel bars, which was attached to the stern of the vessel in such a way that it could be raised high above the water, so as to offer no impediment while under way, and which, in time of action, could be let down so as to surround and protect the rudder and screw propellers, of which the Adamant had two.

This was considered an adequate defense against the nippers of a syndicate crab; but as a means of offense against these almost submerged vessels a novel contrivance had been adopted. From a great boom projecting over the stern, a large ship's cannon was suspended perpendicularly, muzzle downward. This gun could be swung around to the deck, hoisted into a horizontal position, loaded with a heavy charge, a wooden plug keeping the load in position when the gun hung perpendicularly.

If a crab should come under the stern this cannon could be fired directly downward upon her back, and it was not believed that any vessel of the kind could stand many such tremendous shocks. It was not known exactly how ventilation was supplied to the submarine vessels of the syndicate, nor how the occupants were enabled to make the necessary observations during action. When under way the crabs sailed somewhat elevated above the water, but when engaged with an enemy only a small portion of their covering armor could be seen.

It was surmised that under and between some of the scales of this armor there was some arrangement of thick glasses, through which the necessary observation could be made; and it was believed that, even if the heavy perpendicular shots did not crush in the roof of a crab, these glasses would be shattered by concussion. Although this might appear a matter of slight importance, it was thought among naval officers it would necessitate the withdrawal of a crab from action.

In consequence of the idea that the crabs were vulnerable between their overlapping plates, some of the Adamant's boats were fitted out with Gatling and machine guns, by which a shower of balls might be sent under the scales, through the glasses and into the body of the crab. In addition to their guns, these boats would be supplied with other means of attack upon the crab.

Of course it would be impossible to destroy these submerged enemies by means of dynamite or torpedoes; for with two vessels in close proximity, the explosion of a torpedo would be as dangerous to the hull of one as to the other. The British admiralty would not allow even the Adamant to explode torpedoes or dynamite bombs under her own stern.

With regard to a repeller, or spring armored vessel, the Adamant would rely upon her exceptionally powerful armament and upon her great weight and speed. She was fitted with twin screws and engines of the highest power, and it was believed that she would be able to overhail, ram and crush the largest vessel, armored or unarmored, which the syndicate would be able to bring against her. Some of her guns were of immense caliber, firing shot weighing nearly 2,000 pounds and requiring half a ton of powder for each charge. Besides these she carried an unusually large number of large cannon and two dynamite guns. She was so heavily plated and armored as to be proof against any known artillery in the world.

She was a floating fortress, with men enough to make up the population of a town, and with stores, ammunition and coal sufficient to last for a long term of active service. Such was the mighty English battle ship which had come forward to raise the siege of the Canadian port.

The officers of the syndicate were well aware of the character of the Adamant, her armament and her defenses, and had been informed by cable of her time of sailing and probable destination. They sent out Repeller No. 7, with Crabs J and K, to meet her off the Banks of Newfoundland.

This repeller was the largest and strongest vessel that the syndicate had ready for service. In addition to the spring armor with which these vessels were supplied, this one was furnished with a second coat of armor outside the first, the elastic steel ribs of which ran longitudinally and at right angles to those of the inner set. Both coats were furnished with a great number of improved air buffers, and the arrangement of spring armor extended five or six feet beyond the massive steel plates with which the vessel was originally armored. She carried one motor cannon of large size.

One of the crabs was of the ordinary pattern, but Crab K was furnished with a spring armor above the heavy plates of her hull. This had been placed upon her after the news had been received by the syndicate that the Adamant would carry a perpendicular cannon over her stern, but there had not been time enough to fit out another crab in the same way.

When the director or in charge of repeller No. 7 first caught sight of the Adamant, and scanned through his glass the vast proportions of the mighty ship which was rapidly steaming toward the coast, he felt that a responsibility rested upon him heavier than any which had yet been borne by an officer of the syndicate, but he did not hesitate in the duty which

he had been sent to perform, and immediately ordered the two crabs to advance to meet the Adamant, and to proceed to action according to the instructions which they had previously received. His own ship was kept, in pursuance of orders, several miles distant from the British ship.

As soon as the repeller had been sighted from the Adamant a strict lookout had been kept for the approach of crabs, and when the small exposed portions of the backs of two of these were perceived glistening in the sunlight the speed of the great ship was slackened. The ability of the syndicate's submerged vessels to move suddenly and quickly in any direction had been clearly demonstrated, and although a great ironclad with a ram could run down and sink a crab without feeling the concussion, it was known that it would be perfectly easy for the smaller craft to keep out of the way of its bulky antagonist. Therefore the Adamant did try to ram the crabs, nor to get away from them. Her commander intended, if possible, to run down one or both of them, but he did not propose to do this in the usual way.

As the crabs approached, the stern jacket of the Adamant was let down and the engines were slowed. This stern jacket, when protecting the rudder and propellers, looked very much like the cow catcher of a locomotive, and was capable of being put to a somewhat similar use. It was the intention of the captain of the Adamant, should the crabs attempt to attach themselves to his stern, to suddenly put on all steam, reverse his engines and back upon them, the stern jacket answering as a ram.

The commander of the Adamant had no doubt that in this way he could run into a crab, roll it over in the water, and when it was lying bottom upward, like a floating cask, he could move his ship to a distance and make a target of it. So desirous was this brave and somewhat facetious captain to try his new plan upon a crab that he forebore to fire upon the two vessels of that class which were approaching him. Some of his guns were so mounted that their muzzles could be greatly depressed and aimed at an object in the water not far from the ship. But these were not discharged, and, indeed, the crabs, which were new ones of unusual swiftness, were alongside the Adamant in an incredibly short time and out of the range of these guns.

Crab J was on the starboard side of the Adamant, Crab K was on the port side, and, simultaneously, the two laid hold of her. But they were not directly astern of the great vessel. Each had its nippers fastened to one side of the stern jacket, near the hinge like bolts which held it to the vessel, and on which it was raised and lowered.

In a moment the Adamant began to steam backward, but the only effect of this motion, which soon became rapid, was to swing the crabs around against her sides and carry them with her. As the vessels were thus moving the great pinners of the crabs were twisted with tremendous force, the stern jacket on one side was broken from its hold, and on the other the bolt itself was drawn out of the side of the vessel. The nippers then opened, and the stern jacket fell from their grasp into the sea, snapping in its fall the chain by which it had been raised and lowered.

This disaster occurred so quickly that few persons on board the Adamant knew what had happened. But the captain, who had seen everything, gave instant orders to go ahead at full speed. The first thing to be done was to get at a distance from those crabs, keep well away from them, and pound them to pieces with his heavy guns.

But the iron screw propellers had scarcely begun to move in the opposite direction before the two crabs, each now lying at right angles with the length of the ship, but neither of them directly astern of her, made a dash with open nippers, and Crab K fastened upon one propeller, while Crab J laid hold of the other. There was a din and a clatter of breaking metal two shocks.

It ran throughout the vessel, and the shattered and crushed blades of the propellers of the great battle ship were powerless to move her.

The captain of the Adamant, pallid with fury, stood upon the poop. In a moment the crabs would be at his rudder. The great gun, double shot and ready to fire, was hanging from its boom over the stern. Crab K, whose roof had the additional protection of spring armor, now moved round so as to be directly astern of the Adamant. Before she could reach the rudder her forward part came under the suspended cannon, and two massive steel shot were driven down upon her with a force sufficient to send them through masses of solid rock, but from the surface of elastic steel springs and air buffers they bounced upward, one of them almost falling on the deck of the Adamant.

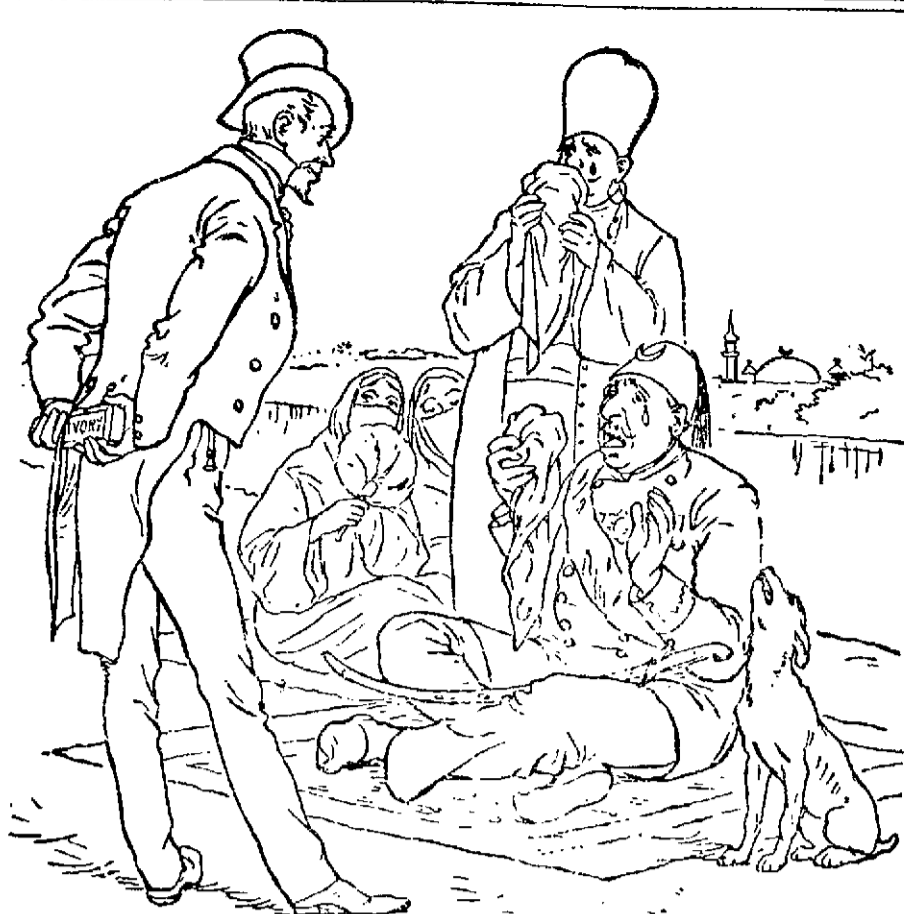
The gunners of this piece had been well trained. In a moment the boom was swung around, the cannon reloaded, and when Crab K fixed her nippers on the rudder of the Adamant two more shot came down upon her. As in the first instance she slipped and rolled, but the ribs of her uninjured armor had scarcely sprung back into their places before her nippers turned and the rudder of the Adamant was broken in two and the upper portion dragged from its fastenings; then a quick backward jerk snapped its chains and it was dropped into the sea.

A signal was now sent from Crab J to Repeller No. 7, to the effect that the Adamant had been rendered incapable of maneuvering or sailing, and that she lay subject to order.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Much your pearls when set and always keep them matched, advises E. P. Powell in Popular Gardening. Let no manure be put in about the roots, but top dress with manure if the land is poor.

Some people wonder why the corporals of police never find the patrolmen sitting down on their beats. And then they wonder why the corporals, in making their rounds, pound on the sidewalks with clubs loud enough for the patrolmen to hear.



THE SULTAN.

A Sultan sat by Danube's tide
And sore distressed aloud he cried;
While like the waters to the sea
His tears ran down both fast and free.
A passing stranger said: "My friend,
Why do those tears so fast descend?"
"Alas!" he sobbed, "I've lost all hope;
I've lost my cake of IVORY SOAP.
No more in pride through town I'll go,
With garments clean and white as snow;

But in disgrace must move about,
By scornful fingers pointed out."
"Not so," the noble stranger cried;
"I have a piece and will divide;"
And from his coat-tail pocket drew
A cake and broke it fair in two.
Then rose in joy the Sultan gray,
And made that man a Turkish Bey,
With servants kind and Viziers sage,
And fifty wives to cheer his age.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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IT NEVER FAILS.

BAD BLOOD

Means an inactive liver and a sympathetic or unnatural action of the stomach, bowels and kidneys, and as a result

BILIOUSNESS.

The symptoms are drowsiness, loss of appetite, headache, lack of energy, pain in the back, costiveness or diarrhoea, sallowness of skin, furred tongue, generally attended with melancholy and

GENERAL DEBILITY.

To cure these diseases means to restore the action of the liver and other organs, and to kill the poison in the blood. A remedy containing Mandrake, Culvers Root, Burdock and Cascara Sagrada, acting especially on the liver, stomach, kidneys and sweat glands, is the proper one.

HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP

restores action, kills malaria and purifies the blood.

CONSTIPATION.

THE process of digestion, assimilation and excretion needs the healthy action of the liver, pancreas and gall which supply the bile and other fluids, in order to assimilate them to proper action.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

combines all the best medicines, as Mandrake, Culvers Root and Cascara Sagrada, with tonics to restore and strengthen and supply the needed action. After taking a few bottles nature completes the cure.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

UNRIVALED in merit. It is a Safe Family Medicine because it contains no poison or opiates. Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it the best medicine and tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. If you cannot procure it of your druggist send direct to us. Price \$1.00; 6 bottles \$5.00. Plasters 25c.

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

For over twenty years I have been a great sufferer from the effects of a diseased stomach, and for three years past have been unable to do any business, hardly able to move about. Two years ago my case was pronounced by the best medical skill incurable. I visited different water cures and tried different climates, but to no good. Last June I began using Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and at once began to feel better. I have used thirteen bottles, and am a well man.

Master Mechanic and Blacksmith,
202 JACOBSON STREET, JACKSON, MICH.

Both myself and wife have been using Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup this fall and winter with excellent success. We think it a great medicine. For constipation, dyspepsia or indigestion it surpasses all others that we have used.

E. U. KNAPP, Pharmacist,
Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 4, 1885.

No remedies known so highly endorsed by its home people, in the treatment of Rheumatism and all blood diseases. Our medical pamphlet, treating on all diseases, sent free on application.

RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., JACKSON, MICH.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

It Makes You Hungry

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a salutary effect. It invigorated the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion." J. T. COPELAND, PRINCE, S. C.

Paine's Celery Compound

is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. \$1.00. Six for \$5.00. Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The Best Spring Medicine.

"In the spring of 1887 I was all run down. I would get up in the morning with so tired a feeling, and was so weak that I could hardly get around. I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I felt very much better. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who need a building up and strengthening medicine." Mrs. B. A. POW, Burlington, Vt.

Nourishes, builds perfectly. The Physician's Favorite.

WALL PAPER.

The Independent Company is now prepared to show a very attractive line of new spring WALL PAPERS. The cheap papers are all pretty and artistic. The finer grades show some of the handsomest effects yet produced. We have the INGRAIN PAPERS in two grades, heavy and light weight, and all the colors in both grades. The frizzes for these papers are of a class of designs not usually found in wall papers, the work of the Society of Associated Artists of New York.

For all of the new papers we have had especially made a fine of room mouldings to match in color the papers. These papers while of the highest artistic merit are sold at inside prices. GET OUR FIGURES. First class paper hangers furnished.

THE INDEPENDENT CO.,

NO. 20 EAST MAIN STREET.

t is an ill wind that blows no good. The senate of the United States, by refusing to confirm the nomination of Murat Halstead for the usual course in connection with the notorious election of Mr. Payne solidified every element in the republican party of Ohio and has satisfied every desire that the "indication" desired by the coal-oil trust shall be refused by so over-

on the Cleveland Plain Dealer, iterate to the core, goes so far as to admit that "when holding such offices as White-law, Bold and so forth, it is not to be expected that the subject do in the newspaper gain no honors, but the reverse." Singing into the realm of office-holding. As for newspaper men, being unsatisfied into the realm of office-holding, whether it be good or bad, that is not to be looked upon as a crime.

The necessities of their position compel them to tramp on the heads and punch the heads of a great number of people, especially politicians, sometimes designedly and sometimes accidentally and unconsciously."

Clarence thought that if in any day's business, it would be in business, and he desired the establishment of the interest in the bank. The original members, and all its will be made, and this to take a hand in the execution.

Please read from another file, in which the following story was recommended. B. H. Cant, Sandy, Havardland, J. H. Prolife, May King, Ohio and

It is probably that she may have been seen sailing by during the hurricane. North of her is that the hurricane would not have hit Sydney on such a low tide, especially when it was coming in from Samarra to prevent such interference. This I think too, that if it escaped the storm in a very short time, some of us in Asia to see if it was not there, but the other vessel is not there, and on the other vessel, I think that one of the world have gone to Sydney for repairs. Asia was so near.

Consuela will relieve the Athenian ship of the south Atlantic. She is now at Natal. The prospects will go directly to Apia. She has been put in condition for service at the Mare Island yard.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY,
Postmaster

43 000

Help nature to clean up the system
with Reinhart's Pills. No griping; 1 a
day,

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Alliance gas will cost one dollar and a quarter a thousand, hereafter.

A little boy baby is at the home of Charles Lyons, in West Brookfield.

The retail merchants of Ohio will hold a convention at Columbus, April 9 and 10.

Miss Maggie Brand, of Canal Fulton, sister of Mrs. C. M. Whitman, died last night.

Contractor Lemmon knows how to get paving down when the weather gives him a chance.

Company F will be inspected some time within ten days. The boys are getting into shape.

The name of Robert Cox of this county has been changed to Robert Slusser, by act of the legislature.

The Massillon Co-operative store has closed its first month of business with a healthy balance on the right side of the ledger.

Solicitor O. E. Young purchased the Mrs. Eliza Simmons property, on the corner of East and South streets, Saturday for \$1,875. It was sold at auction.

Mrs. Major McKinley Tent No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, decided Monday to grant a charter to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison Tent No. 6, of Minneapolis, Minn.

It was John Fisher who defeated George Ziehl. He polled enough votes to have elected him, but if he lives to be as old as Methuselah he cannot be elected himself.

Frank Poe had one foot slightly hurt at Russell & Co.'s works Monday afternoon. The physicians think that with care he will soon be able to resume his regular duties.

The Massillon Loan and Building Company has received a new impetus. It has become popular to buy paid up shares, as money invested always brings handsome returns.

As Gust Paul has been agreed upon as the Young Men's Democratic Club's candidate for mayor next year it is unfortunate that he has been denied the preliminary training as a justice of the peace.

In the matter of personal good looks the Democratic ticket seems to lead. Solicitor Young, Officer Hagan, J. R. Schiagel, C. M. Whitman, each have clear cut features, and as the word goes, are fair to look upon.

Dr. D. S. Gardner was called to East Greenville Saturday to dress the wound of Frank Bowers. Bowers was hewing timber with a foot adze, and in doing so gashed his leg. The cut was six inches long and very deep.

Bids for fire brick street paving were recently opened at Norwalk. Frank Nicholson, of Steubenville, the lowest bidder, proposed to pave with West Virginia brick for \$1.05 a yard, or with Ohio brick for \$1.08.

Mr. Peter Sailer and family are now occupying their handsome new residence on East Main street. There are sixteen rooms in this new house, which is remarked upon generally as a great ornament to that part of the city.

Mr. S. R. Wells is in receipt of letters from Indianapolis reciting a state offer of free gas for five years. Free gas is no longer alluring. The best coal in the world will do until Massillon has a fuel gas plant—a time not far distant.

In the absence and illness of the bishop of Ohio, Bishop Knickerbacker, of a neighboring diocese, will visit the Episcopal church at Alliance on April 30, and at Canton May 1. The date of the Massillon visitation has not been fixed.

The National and Mutual Building and Loan Association of New York is now doing business in Massillon, with John E. Johns as agent. Forty-seven shares of stock have been taken. D. F. Remoehl will be appointed attorney.

A pile of sand fell over Jacob Bouse, at Warthorst & Co's quarry, on Saturday, and it was fifteen minutes before he could be extricated. He was then removed to his home north of the city, badly bruised, but otherwise unharmed.

The city council is reasonably certain to be composed of four Republicans and four Democrats for two years to come as next year Republicans retire from three wards, and must be returned or give to the other party a working majority.

J. W. Clark, the young aeronaut who made an ascension from this city about three years ago, is in town on other business. He has had many adventures since his first visit, but still prefers a life in mid-air to any other, and will return to it in the summer.

A meeting of the congregation of St. Johns Evangelical church was held Sunday at noon to decide whether or not to accept a partly English service. It was the unanimous opinion that the German service should continue in use. The attendance was very large.

The Patrick Burke farm, consisting of one hundred and fifty-five and one-half acres northeast of the city, has been sold to John Albrecht for eighty-eight dollars per acre. The trading stock was not sold with the one exception of Hindoo Queen, purchased by D. C. Bonnell for three hundred dollars.

Among the death notices in the Chicago Tribune of March 30, is the following:

ing, which will have local interest: "Wolf—At the residence of her niece, Mrs. Isaac A. Hartman, nee Meta D. Witting, 4059 Indiana avenue, of congestion of the brain, Miss Amelia Wolf, aged seventy-six years. Interred at Oakwoods cemetery."

Last fall Grover Cleveland's majority in this city was 69; last spring Frantz's majority was 267; two years ago Marshal Wendling was elected over Thomas Myers by a majority of 374; O. E. Young over D. F. Remoehl by 160; J. W. Foltz over Paul Kirchhofer by 142; L. Limbach over George Zielley by 266.

Tracy L. Jeffords, sergeant major of the Eighth Regiment O. N. G., has been relieved from duty and honorably discharged to accept a command in the national guard in the District of Columbia. Sergeant Alexander W. Maynes of Company B has been appointed by Colonel Gyger to fill the place.

Last week the mayor of New Philadelphia and Surveyor Booth were measuring off woods near by, that the town is going to purchase for a park. They already have one park near Blacktown. Ought not Dover to look out similarly for the comfort and amusement of her people.—Iron Valley Reporter.

Daniel Korns, of New Philadelphia, induced the Democratic postmaster of that place to resign in his favor, and pocketing the resignation went to Washington and returned with the appointment. The dozen or so other applicants who were waiting, patiently waiting for the demm's term to expire feel as if the thing had gone from them in a very slick manner, and are compelled to admit the Korn.—Freeport Press.

The street and alley council committee has at last effected a final settlement with John and Sarah Paul, of Hill street. They have signed a paper waiving all claims for damages resulting from the grading of Hill street, upon the agreement of the council to provide stone curbing, put down gutters, cut down the walks, lower the trees, put the earth in low spots east of the premises, and allow thirty-five dollars to make needed changes in the yard.

The Ohio State board of health from forty-four observers, embracing thirty-eight counties, reports diphtheria at West Liberty, Maineville, Russellville, Clearport, Lyons, Gillespieville, Five Mile, Toledo, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton, Delaware. Scarlet fever reported at Mechanicstown, Lima, Madisonville, Summerfield, Gore, Sugar Ridge, Pymount, Kalida, Dasie, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, Norwalk, Picay, Delaware, Monroeville. Typhoid fever reported at Moorefield, Gillespieville and Cincinnati.

The Navarre Independent has it upon good authority, that Massillon coal operators are at present negotiating to secure the right of way, for a coal switch across certain farms, southwest of town, preparatory to opening a large mine upon the Feller farm. It is not the Ridge-way Burton Company but another that wants to get a slice of the rich coal deposits in that section of country. Some trouble is experienced in getting the desired right of way, but if that is adjusted we can expect Navarre to have another coal mine. This new mine if opened will be a slope.

Who Can Tell.

The next city council will consist of Messrs. Jarvis, Dangler, Herzig and Bowman Republican; and Messrs. Schlage, Clutz, Boerner and Volkmar Democrats. The question of its organization is quite likely to be determined after long continued balloting, with a probability that the mayor will cast the deciding vote. City Clerk White's term is about to expire, and everybody wants to know whether he will succeed himself. Frank Vogt was a strong candidate two years ago and his name is on everybody's tongue now. Several names are also mentioned among them Tobias Schott, Frank Minich and E. Stanton Howells.

The Extra Independent.

The extra edition of The Independent was on sale Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock. The enterprising little fellows to whom much of The Independent's success is due distributed themselves all over the city, at the shops and at the railroads, so that until 9 o'clock their cries were heard over all Ohio. The edition was sold completely out before the demand was satisfied. The regular evening edition also had a large sale, and advertisers got the benefit of the extraordinary circulation.

The New Freight Line.

The new freight line on the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Railroad now makes Massillon's shipping facilities almost as perfect as could be desired. The city has the railroads, and now has the railroads extending especially to the local trade. Patrons of the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling are awaiting some announcement regarding the new fast Cleveland Express to be put on for Massillon's accommodation.

Sound Over.

The two tramps, whose true names are William Monroe and John Martin, caught in the act of entering Joe Deutsch's tailoring establishment on Sunday evening, have been bound over to probate court in the sum of three hundred dollars each on the charge of malicious destruction of property. There is no likelihood that they can secure bondsman.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Dessie Graybill is visiting in Akron.

Mrs. I. Ulman is visiting relatives at Carrollton.

Mrs. F. P. Drake is spending a few days in Cleveland.

Mrs. Charles F. Porter is visiting Mrs. E. L. Gates in Toledo.

Miss Mary Ricks has returned from the East for her vacation.

Miss Hunt and Miss Russell are spending the week in Cleveland.

The Misses Mattie and Lottie Hankins are visiting in Canton.

Miss Karthaus has returned after a prolonged absence in the East.

Charles Bohn and family, formerly of Kent, have moved to Massillon.

Mr. W. C. Bryant has returned from a visit with his parents at Carrollton.

Miss Laura Garver, of Navarre, is visiting Miss Upham, East Main street.

Miss Grace Bailey has returned from Painesville to spend her spring vacation.

Victor Dannemiller, of Canton, spent Sunday with his friend, Elmer Volkmar.

Mrs. E. N. Clemens and Mrs. John Merriman are visiting friends in Canal Fulton.

Miss Theodora Ricks is one of the large number who are here to spend their vacations.

William Goins is again a Massillonian. His co-laborer, Charley Murrells, will be here next week.

Mrs. Mart Deerwald, of Doylestown, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jacob Evans, on North Mill street.

Married at the Presbyterian parsonage, Tuesday evening, April 2, Reuben H. Bash and Annie E. Rogers.

Mrs. Bessie Tankley, and daughter Bertha, of Ross, Mich., are visiting at the residence of Mr. Richard Powell.

Mr. William C. Poe and son Clifford left for Detroit last evening to attend the funeral of Orlando Poe, jr., son of Gen. O. M. Poe.

Mrs. Richard Williams, of Otego, Mich., is visiting at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Richard Powell, on Thorn street.

Mr. O. C. Beatty, of Cleveland, assistant clerk of the United States court, is visiting at the residence of his father, Mr. Henry Beatty, East Main street.

Mr. W. H. Price and son, of Canal Fulton, will leave for California on Sunday evening. When fully settled the family will join him in the new Western home.

Mr. A. F. Graham, formerly of this city, and who has been doing business in Maryland and Pennsylvania, has determined to move west and will reside in Canton.

The Western Reserve Academy boys, among them Tom Reed, Ranals Hardgrove, Will Hemperly and Edwin Lee are here. Also John Clark, of Wooster University.

Mrs. Clara Thompson left Sunday evening for Wellington, Kan., where she will visit relatives. Mrs. Bergold and son Joseph, left for Kansas City at the same time.

Miss Lilla Siegethaler has returned from Massillon, after visiting with friends for four weeks, accompanied by Miss Steward, Charles and Howard Mose.—Wooster Republican.

Miss Irene Seeley was the victim of a pleasant surprise party Friday evening. About twenty-five of her friends gathered at her home on Kent street to remind her of her thirteenth birthday.

A Change of Linen.

The sanitary authorities all agree that if a room is to be repaired, the old paper should be scraped off, and the walls, thoroughly cleaned before the new dress is put on. To do otherwise is to act on the plan of the man who had the matter of underclothing reduced to a system. His method was to put a new undershirt in September, in October one over that, in November another over the two in December the fourth, in January one over all. Then in February he would shed the January garment, in March his December cover, in April the November shelter, in May he would slough off his October addition, and in June he bade a sad farewell to his September friend. When asked what he did then, he answered: "Then I take a bath."—Exchange.

To Advertisers.

The dollar WEEKLY INDEPENDENT is going to many new subscribers since the reduction in price. Its circulation is not confined to this city, a field which the daily edition occupies, but is sent into the country at a distance of ten miles. It also goes to every member of the Stark County Horticultural Society, as it is a means that organization's new members.

The Wooster Glee Club

The manner in which Mart Smith renders violin solos is pleasing to all. He handles the bow with perfect ease and grace and at once commands the sympathy and attention of his audience. Do not fail to hear this talented young artist with the Wooster Glee Club at Baugh's opera house April 10.

You always get Victor Mara coffee fresh roasted, which helps its great popularity. For sale by all grocers.

CANAL LANDS.

EFFORT TO PASS THE BILL

An Extraordinary Deal Being Done

Some New Road Companies

COLUMBUS, O., April 2.—The

Ohio canal bill is the backbone

of the Ohio canal bill. It is the

only bill that has a chance of

passing the Ohio legislature.

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The State Adjourns. April 2.—Mr. Haddock's speech on the German treaty was accepted. In that case, Kansas may remain in the Union. He has adjourned the adjournment of the calendar, cleared of all appointments to the Congress of the State, and confirmed, Mr. Haddock being the only one upon whom nomination was asked, and who was untouched.

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WASHINGTON NOTES.

TWO OF THE PRETTIEST FAMILIES
IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Beautiful Daughters of Chief Justice Fuller—Pauline, Who Recently Eloped, Said to Be the Handsomest—Inadequacy of Congressmen's Salaries.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A conductor on the fourteenth street line of horse cars tells of a notable load of passengers his car carried on one of his trips during the holidays. On one side of the car sat eight girls and young ladies, the youngest being about 6 or 7. Though some had black hair and some golden, there was a family resemblance between all the eight, and all were more or less pretty and piquant. On the other side of the car were nine girls, in age from 5 upward, and also looking much alike. The girls on one side looked at the girls on the other with much curiosity, and the few other passengers who were able to find seats in that vehicle gazed at both sides with ill concealed amazement.

The eight girls were sisters, daughters of Chief Justice Melville V. Fuller. The nine girls were also sisters, daughters of a Mr. Solomon, one of the wealthy Hebrew residents of Washington. Probably these are the most numerous and prettiest families of girls to be found in the Capital City. It is one of these Fuller girls, and perhaps the prettiest of them, Pauline, who has lately created a sensation by running away to be married. The Solomon girls are not often seen on the streets or in public conveyances, as they live an exceedingly retired life and are privately educated. They are said to be very refined, accomplished, and every one a beauty, making, when all together, an array of girlish loveliness not to be excelled by any family in America. The conductor and driver of the car which was honored with the presence of so many beauties have not yet recovered from their enthusiastic admiration for their seventeen passengers.

The chief justice's daughters are very popular in Washington for their simplicity, vivacity and hearty manners. There is no affectation in the Fuller household. A few weeks ago, when the social season was at its high tide, Miss Grace Fuller introduced two of her callers. One was a hot house attaché of a foreign legation in Washington, a pretty, delicate thing, with a drawl, a lisp, high collar, thick cane and much affectation of indifference and social superiority. The other was a young newspaper man from the west, not very tall but as muscular as an athlete. At the introduction the westerner extended his hand in the fashion of his country. The attaché merely bowed and drawled, "Ah—glad to see you—ah—Oh—"

But to such cold formality the westerner had not been accustomed. He believed in shaking hands when introduced to gentlemen, and so he stood with his arm outstretched. The haughty aristocrat saw the hand of his new acquaintance, but turned his head in a pretense of not seeing it and endeavored to continue the conversation. Now the westerner's dander was up, and he said to himself he would make the scion of aristocracy shake his hand or know the reason why. A glance at the smiling face and twinkling eyes of his hostess assured him of her sympathy and approval, and, thus encouraged, he stepped in front of the now excited young attaché, again extended his hand and awaited results. His antagonist, in this somewhat amusing but momentarily serious struggle, looked first into the face of the hostess and then into that of the westerner. He blushed and stammered, and finally, with as good grace as possible under the circumstances, grasped the proffered hand.

Miss Fuller, who had keenly enjoyed the little combat, clapped her hands in glee and smiled on both victor and vanquished. For a second or two the latter also smiled, as it dawned upon him that this was a wild western joke; but his satisfaction was of short duration. In a twinkling he found his delicate little hand in the grip of a giant; the athletic victor closed his muscular fingers about the soft and flabby digits of the attaché, and relentlessly ground them together till joints cracked and an exclamation of pain escaped the sufferer's lips. He kept his temper, however, and there was no "scene" in the chief justice's drawing room.

Senator Coke, of Texas, is a man of great acceptability. In the great state which he has the honor to represent in the senate he is a Texan, not above sitting on a fence to talk politics with his neighbors, and prone to slap men on the back and occasionally to extend or accept, in hearty western fashion, an invitation to go out and take a drink. But in Washington the senator is quite a different sort of man. Here he believes in doing as the Washingtonians do—wearing good clothes and a great deal of dignity. Some of his constituents are not aware of the change which a journey from Texas to the District of Columbia makes in the senator's deportment, and several amusing incidents illustrative of the incongruity of prairie freedom with capital dignity have lately occurred. Three cattle men from a frontier county in Texas were in Washington a few days ago, and decided to call on Senator Coke at his house. A servant opened the door for them, and from the hall they called the senator in an adjoining parlour. Without removing their hats or bothering with the formalities of calling in, the three men bolted into the room, shook both of Coke's hands, and then, "Well, Dick," slapped him on the back and altogether over-whelmed him with the familiarity and warmth of their greeting. As soon as the senator could recover himself, he thus addressed his visitors: "Now, see here, fellows, in Washington we don't do business this way. You should have removed your hats in the hall and sent in your names or names by the servant. I want you to go out to the hall, remove your hats till the ser-

vant your names, be announced in the proper way and come in like gentlemen." The astonished visitors did as they were told, and after keeping them waiting about five minutes the senator ordered them admitted. They filed in, looking daggers at their host, and prepared to give him a round cursing, as an aristocrat who had disgraced the good state of Texas. But when they beheld on the parlor table the familiar demijohn, with four glasses conveniently at hand, their anger softened, and when the senator gave them a hearty greeting, passed the glasses and laughed at the joke he had played on them, they became entirely reconciled and accorded their host full forgiveness. By this neat stroke of diplomacy the senator gave his friends a lesson in Washington etiquette and senatorial dignity which they will never forget, and without any offense to them.

In this Lenten season society's devotees, resting from the gay whirl of the past, talk much of the season that is to come. The great question is the social leadership of the future, which generally is accorded to Mrs. Morton. The departure of Mrs. Whitney, the recognized leader under the Cleveland administration, is sincerely regretted by all, for she was popular with both Democrats and Republicans. Mrs. Whitney is not only a social leader of wonderful tact and grace, but she is a devoted wife and mother. When the season was at flood tide and the wonder was how she could find time to attend to her multifarious duties, she rarely neglected to drive her husband to the train or to drive to meet him on his return. At the Baltimore and Potomac station one day a throng of persons waiting for the New York train were surprised to see a short woman, with a fresh young face and gray hair, clad in a rich sealskin, playing along the platform with a little dog. She romped like a school girl, now running forward as fast as she could, the dog after her, now backward at an astonishingly nimble pace. It was Mrs. Whitney, the society queen, waiting for her husband, the secretary, with whom she presently walked away, as light hearted and gay as a bride.

Some of the senators are eager to have their salaries raised. The pay of men in public life is ridiculously inadequate. Very few senators and not more than one-half of the representatives are able to live within their salaries, and as for saving anything out of a senator's or representative's salary, that is out of the question with men who have families to support. A great many congressmen leave their families at home because they cannot afford to bring them here. It is not at all uncommon for a senator to pay for rent alone more than his salary. A western senator, living alone and rather modestly in a boarding house, and not in a hotel, pays \$550 a month for his parlors and board. His salary is only a little more than \$400 a month. Another senator lost \$2,000 recently in a law suit, and, though an economical man in his manner of living, was nearly forced into bankruptcy by this lawsuit. Probably a score of senators and representatives could be named who have been in congress from six to fifteen years, and who have been unable to save a cent out of their salaries. There are scores of members who can't keep up with their tradesmen's accounts. If a congressman had simply the ordinary living expenses to defray his difficulty would not be so great. But he must entertain visiting constituents, expend a great deal of money for postage on private letters, travel to and from his district, pay his election expenses, and, in many cases, hire a clerk to help him out with his correspondence and to run some of the errands which his constituents are continually asking him to do for them. The average congressman is not at best much more than an errand boy and clerk for the people of his district. Senators have a great advantage in this respect over representatives, for each of them has a secretary on the government payroll, and some of them have besides a committee clerk whose services they command as a reward for having secured the clerk's appointment. There are plenty of newspaper men in Washington whose incomes exceed those of senators and representatives. In President Cleveland's cabinet there was but one man who lived within his salary, and in all probability every member of President Harrison's cabinet will spend each year a good deal more than the government pays him for his services.

A prevalent notion throughout the country is that government employment in Washington is equivalent to financial prosperity. Yet there is no other city of the size of the capital in which so few of the residents own their own homes. Government clerks are not like mercantile employees, tradesmen, mechanics and professional assistants in other cities. They rarely buy or build houses, or acquire bank accounts. Efforts to build medium cost houses here and sell them out on the installment plan have not met with much success. Many suburban town sites have been laid out, but it seems impossible to coax the salaried population out of the rented dwellings and boarding houses in the heart of the city, where rents are out of all proportion to the value of the property and conveniences of the houses or apartments.

A congressman who would surely go bankrupt if he had no income but his salary is William Mason, of Chicago. Mr. Mason has seven children, all lusty and destructive. Shortly after the adjournment of congress Mr. Mason went to the postoffice and bought 1,000 stamps, with which to answer the letters of office seekers. A thousand envelopes were sent to him from the house stationery room. Twenty-four hours later not a stamp nor an envelope could be found in the house, and an investigation developed that the congressman's younger children had amused themselves for a whole afternoon putting the stamps on the envelopes, writing letters to their friends and playmates in Chicago and posting the missives in a letter box near by.

WALTER WELLMAN.

SILVER POTS AND PANS.

A FRENCH FANCY THAT IS BEING INTRODUCED IN NEW YORK.

Cooking Utensils of Copper Lined with Sterling Silver—Both Healthful and Handsome—Stewing Pans That Cost \$42, Fish Kettles at \$115.

"And is that a fish kettle, too?" asked a man of a salesman at Tiffany's. "No, that is to cook asparagus in." "And what is its price?" "A hundred and ten dollars."

The latest fancy in expensive appointments for the homes of millionaires is bimetallic cooking utensils. They are made of heavy copper, with cemented and welded linings of one-sixteenth inch sterling silver. The idea is Parisian, and the vessels themselves are imported from France. They are still comparative novelties in Paris, where the hobby has gone to such an extent that no fashionable kitchen is considered properly furnished unless the food prepared there need touch no metal but silver from the time it arrives from the market until it becomes a part of the family anatomy.

PROBABLE CUSTOMERS.

Every hobby claims a reasonable excuse for its existence. It is alleged in this case that food cooked in copper or brass becomes permeated with verdigris, which is rank poison, and that iron kettles are only a little less injurious. Against japanned and porcelain lined pots and kettles is urged the assertion that the lining cracks or wears away imperceptibly, leaving spots where the poisonous metal touches the food in process of cooking. A substantial lining of a harmless metal like silver renders the pot absolutely safe. Hence Parisian people who can afford the luxury have become convinced that their health demands silver; and an effort is being made to convince New York people who have money of the truth of the same axiom.

"They are so now," continued the salesman, "that we have not sold any considerable number of these utensils yet. But we expect to make large sales. People were over from the Fifth Avenue hotel the other day examining them. But we probably won't sell any to large hotels unless hotel patrons come to discriminate in favor of houses who do cook in silver. The chief market will be wealthy private families. Besides being perfectly healthful, you see the union of the copper and silver is very handsome. A little polishing of the kettles will make a kitchen shine, and give it an air of good appointment."

"But we do expect some hotel trade. There will be family hotels which make a point of perfect cuisine and perfect appointments. We will also probably furnish a few of the best seashore hotels and doubtless a number of health resorts and hotels in the south, such as Mr. Flagler's Florida place, for instance. You see the utensils have the further advantage of durability. They are expensive and heavily made, and will wear practically forever."

WHAT THE BEAUTIES COST.

The utensils did not differ in shape from those ordinarily seen in modern kitchens. In fact, the uncouth peculiarities of kitchen vessels were a little exaggerated. Some of the pieces were exceedingly heavy, and the larger ones had turned metal and enamel tins. There were every size and variety of cases, roasters, or stewing dishes. The smallest, without a handle and which held, perhaps, a cupful, was marked \$2.50.

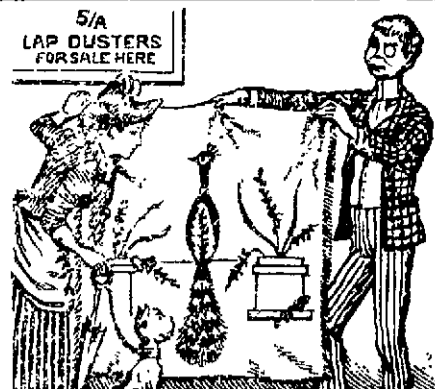
"To boil an egg or heat a cupful of consommé for a single light lunch," explained the salesman. The ordinary sized stewing dish, such as a moderate family might require, was marked \$30. The largest size costs \$42.

"Now, this fish kettle," said the salesman, "would boil, I should say, a three pound cod. This big strainer and lifter, which rests on the bottom during the boiling, is of solid sterling silver, like the lining. The cost of the kettle is \$85. We expect to sell a great many of them. This larger size, for a small salmon, say, costs \$115. That asparagus kettle at \$110 of course can be used for certain other vegetables besides. Here are omelet pans of various sizes. This one for a two egg omelet costs \$5.50. This largest size is \$12. They range between, according to size. Here are frying pans at \$9 and \$10.50. They are for the chef to toss cakes in; playthings, you know." Boiling kettles were of all sizes. A good large one, corresponding in size to our grandmothers' \$1 iron kettles, was marked \$75. One much smaller and higher cost \$30.

"Nice for boiling calves' heads when you don't want to break them," said the salesman. Jelly "tins" in various shapes were \$15 each, and small "French" coffee boilers were marked \$17. Pudding and macaroni plates cost from \$7 up, and samovars, for heating water in the kitchen around a charcoal fire, were marked \$65. Pitchers for heating milk and water on the range were marked from \$5 to \$13, and milk pails to pass between milkman and kitchen were the same price.—New York Herald.

Crazed Hair.

Ladies, it would seem, no longer dread their hair. O, dear no! They never think of not doing anything so crude as that. What they do now, if you please, when they wish to give to their locks that bright golden or bronzy tint which is so fashionable, is to "oxidize it." I am sure the fair sex will thank their faithful friend "Myra" for teaching them that convenient term. Hair dye will, of course, never be mentioned more, for all a lady who wishes her hair to be "safely and imperceptibly lightened and brightened" (to use Myra's own comforting words) is to oxidize it with the aid of pure "peroxide of hydrogen." Even the most punctilious of ladies, who shudder at the notion of dyeing her hair, can hardly object to "peroxide of hydrogenize" it. Why, it sounds as innocent and as proper as taking a chamomile pill or rubbing one's ankles with arnica.—London Figure.



"This is one of the 5/A Dusters. It is closely woven and handsomely embroidered."

Don't get stuck with Dusters which will let the dust through and spoil your clothes.

5/A Lap Dusters. Closely Woven, 100 Beautiful Patterns.

5/A Ironsides Sheet. Keeps Dirt and Flies from Horses in Stable.

5/A Clipper Fly Nets. For Farmers and Teamsters. Equal to Leather at Half the Cost.

100 other styles of 5/A Horse Sheets and Fly Nets, at prices to suit everybody. For sale by all dealers. If you can't get them, write us.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS

ARE THE STRONGEST.

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